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infants. The book is rich in its description of baptismal ceremonies and feasts; it touches upon the different modes of baptism and the changes that were made necessary by the gradual disappearance of immersion. A most interesting chapter of the book is the one in which the author treats of the hymns German Protestant Christianity has produced on the subject of baptism — interesting on account of the very large number of such hymns and the sacramental views which they express.—*Die Dormitio und das deutsche Grundstück auf dem traditionellen Zion.* Von Dr. theol. Carl Mommert. (Leipzig: E. Haberland, 1899; pp. 132; M. 3.) This book gives a detailed description of the plot of ground which the German emperor, in the fall of 1898, during his brief visit to the Holy Land, presented to the “Deutscher Verein im heiligen Lande,” as representing the German Catholics of the German empire. The land in question is irregular in its boundaries; lying just south of the house of Caiaphas and the old American cemetery, east of the Greek cemetery, and north of the well-known Moslem monastery in which, among other things, the grave of David is shown. Because of its proximity to the latter place, this land would probably never have come into possession of Christians, had it not been for this fortuitous visit of the German emperor. Its present name, Dormitio, is derived from the tradition, according to which the house of Mary, the mother of Jesus, stood at this place, and in which she is also said to have died. Dr. Mommert’s book begins with a short history of the gift, notes some of the correspondence that has passed between the German emperor and the high dignitaries of the Roman church in reference to it, and has an account of the imposing public exercises which took place on the day the German emperor took possession of the property. The main part of the book is, however, devoted to a very full and learned discussion of the intricate question as to whether Mary died at Ephesus or Jerusalem. The author decides for the latter place, although he does not maintain that the house in which Mary died stood on the spot which now has become the property of the German Catholics. There is a vast amount of tradition and some historical material on the subject, and all this the author examines with commendable patience. He also shows an intimate acquaintance with the topography of the present city, and has a firm grasp on the literature of the many holy places in this city of traditions.—ALBERT J. RAMAKER.

Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1900; pp. 200; \$1.25.)

This is one of the most readable of recently published books. The frequent quotations made from it during its appearance as a serial in a monthly magazine and since indicate the prompt recognition of its worth as an intensely human book. It is characteristically western. Some of the expressions quoted in the stories are possibly objectionable from the standpoint of good taste, and yet the faithfulness to actual life makes the "recollections" interesting and valuable. Mr. Brady, as an archdeacon in the Episcopal church, certainly had his share of the hardships of life in a new country; he witnessed many pathetic scenes, and evidently accomplished much good. Unlike most books of such recollections, however, this one pays less attention to the results of the missionary labors than to the humorous side of the life of a pioneer churchman.—F. W. SHEPARDSON.

L'Année de l'Église, 1899. Par Ch. Égremont. Deuxième année. (Paris: Librairie Victor Lecoffre, 1900; pp. 664; fr. 3.50.) This is a very thoroughgoing review of the condition of the Roman Catholic church in all countries for 1899. The point of view, of course, is that of French Ultramontanism, hostile to Protestantism, but hostile to the point of insanity as concerns England. We are amazed to learn that she is the great promoter of discord on the continent, but above all among the Latin nations. No doubt her government will be as much amazed at this information as the rest of the world. Italy, France, Switzerland, and all the missions are treated at length. There, of course, the great enemy is Protestantism. As each side represents the other as constantly encroaching, there is probably some truth on both sides. A very valuable manual, especially if kept up every year.—C. C. STARBUCK.

Über die Religion. Von Friedrich Schleiermacher. Zum Hundert-jahr-Gedächtnis ihres ersten Erscheinens in ihrer ursprünglichen Gestalt neu herausgegeben von Lic. Rudolf Otto. Mit 2 Bildnissen Schleiermachers. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1899; pp. 182; M. 1.50; geb., M. 1.80.) These "addresses," first published in 1799, and famous ever since for the profound and permanent effect which they produced, are here presented in their original form; and this memorial edition will be welcome to many, not only for its well-known contents, but for the last-century dress in which they are clothed.—FRANKLIN JOHNSON.